- (d)(1) When the minimum annual percentage rate for random alcohol testing is 10 percent, and the data received under the reporting requirements of \$654.53 for that calendar year indicate that the violation rate is equal to or greater than 0.5 percent, but less than 1.0 percent, the Administrator will increase the minimum annual percentage rate for random alcohol testing to 25 percent of all covered employees.
- (2) When the minimum annual percentage rate for random alcohol testing is 25 percent or less, and the data received under the reporting requirements of §654.53 for that calendar year indicate that the violation rate is equal to or greater than 1.0 percent, the Administrator will increase the minimum annual percentage rate for random alcohol testing to 50 percent of all covered employees.
- (e) The selection of employees for random alcohol testing shall be made by a scientifically valid method, such as a random number table or a computer-based random number generator that is matched with employees' Social Security numbers, payroll identification numbers, or other comparable identifying numbers. Under the selection process used, each covered employee shall have an equal chance of being tested each time selections are made.
- (f) The employer shall randomly select a sufficient number of covered employees for testing during each calendar year to equal an annual rate not less than the minimum annual percentage rate for random alcohol testing determined by the Administrator. If the employer conducts random alcohol testing through a consortium, the number of employees to be tested may be calculated for each individual employer or may be based on the total number of covered employees covered by the consortium who are subject to random alcohol testing at the same minimum annual percentage under this part or any DOT alcohol testing rule.
- (g) Each employer shall ensure that random alcohol tests conducted under this part are unannounced and that the dates for administering random tests are spread reasonably throughout the calendar year.

- (h) Each employer shall require that each covered employee who is notified of selection for random alcohol testing proceeds to the test site immediately; provided, however, that if the employee is performing a safety-sensitive function at the time of the notification, the employer shall instead ensure that the employee ceases to perform the safety-sensitive function and proceeds to the testing site as soon as possible.
- (i) A covered employee shall only be randomly tested while the employee is performing safety-sensitive functions; just before the employee is to perform safety-sensitive functions; or just after the employee has ceased performing such functions.
- (j) If a given covered employee is subject to random alcohol testing under the alcohol testing rules of more than one DOT agency for the same employer, the covered employee shall be subject to random alcohol testing at the minimum annual percentage rate established for the calendar year by the DOT agency regulating more than 50 percent of the covered employee's function.
- (k) If an employer is required to conduct random alcohol testing under the alcohol testing rules of more than one DOT agency, the employer may—
- (1) Establish separate pools for random selection, with each pool containing the DOT-covered employees who are subject to testing at the same required minimum annual percentage rate: or
- (2) Randomly select such employees for testing at the highest minimum annual percentage rate established for the calendar year by any DOT agency to which the employer is subject.

 $[59\ FR\ 7549,\ Feb.\ 15,\ 1994,\ as\ amended\ at\ 60\ FR\ 12300,\ Mar.\ 6,\ 1995]$ 

## §654.37 Reasonable suspicion testing.

- (a) An employer shall require a covered employee to submit to an alcohol test when the employer has reasonable suspicion to believe that the employee has violated the prohibitions in this part.
- (b) The employer's determination that reasonable suspicion exists to require the covered employee to undergo

an alcohol test shall be based on specific, contemporaneous, articulable observations concerning the appearance, behavior, speech or body odors of the employee. The required observations shall be made by a supervisor who is trained in detecting the symptoms of alcohol misuse. The supervisor who makes the determination that reasonable suspicion exists shall not conduct the breath alcohol test on that employee.

(c) Alcohol testing is authorized by this section nly if the observations required by paragraph (b) of this section are made during, just preceding, or just after the period of the work day that the covered employee is required to be in compliance with this part. An employer may direct a covered employee to undergo reasonable suspicion testing for alcohol only while the employee is performing safety-sensitive functions; just before the employee is to perform safety-sensitive functions; or just after the employee has ceased performing such functions.

(d)(1) If a test required by this section is not administered within two hours following the determination under paragraph (b) of this section, the employer shall prepare and maintain on file a record stating the reasons the test was not promptly administered. If a test required by this section is not administered within eight hours following the determination under paragraph (b) of this section, the employer shall cease attempts to administer and alcohol test and shall state in the record the reasons for not administering the test.

(2) For the years stated in this paragraph, the employer shall submit to the FTA each record of a test required by this section that is not completed within 8 hours. The employer's records of tests that could not be completed within 8 hours shall be submitted to the FTA by March 15, 1996; March 15, 1997; and March 15, 1998; for calendar years 1995, 1996, and 1997, respectively. Employers shall append these records to their MIS submissions. Each record shall include the following information:

(i) Type of test (reasonable suspicion/post-accident);

- (ii) Triggering event (including date, time, and location);
- (iii) Employee category (do *not* include employee name or other identifying information);
- (iv) Reason(s) test could not be completed within 8 hours; and
- (v) If blood alcohol testing could have been completed within eight hours, the name, address, and telephone number of the testing site where blood testing could have occurred.
- (3) Notwithstanding the absence of a reasonable suspicion alcohol test under this section, an employer shall not permit a covered employee to report for duty or remain on duty requiring the performance of safety-sensitive functions while the employee is under the influence of or impaired by alcohol, as shown by the behavioral, speech, or performance indicators of alcohol misuse, nor shall an employer permit the covered employee to perform or continue to perform safety-sensitive functions, until:
- (i) An alcohol test is administered and the employee's alcohol concentration measures less than 0.02 percent; or
- (ii) The start of the employee's next regularly scheduled duty period, but not less than 8 hours following the determination under paragraph (b) of this section that there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the employee has violated the prohibitions in this part.
- (4) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2), no employer shall take any action under this part against a covered employee based solely on the employee's behavior and appearance in the absence of an alcohol test. This does not prohibit an employer with the authority independent of this part from taking any action otherwise consistent with law.

[59 FR 7549, Feb. 15, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 62240, Dec. 2, 1994]

## §654.39 Return to duty testing.

Each employer shall ensure that before a covered employee returns to duty requiring the performance of a safety-sensitive function after engaging in conduct prohibited by subpart B of this part, the employee shall undergo a return to duty alcohol test with a result indicating an alcohol concentration of less than 0.02. (See §654.75)